man breathlessly. "What is it?" he repeated. "What's the news?" "The respite is refused," the sheriff replied

Maxwell's cheeks blanched, his lips quivered with emotion, and the dominoes fell from his nervous hand. With the remark "It's all over, then," articulated so hoarsely that it could hardly be understood, he turned to his cell, staggered rather than walked through the gate, threw himself upon the cot, and, turning his face to the wall, subbed aloud. Tears, too, were streaming down the cheeks of the sheriff and of the usually stony-hearted jailors. For half an hour the condemned man was left alone in his grief, and then the sheriff entered the cell, thoroughly searched his clothing, and, finding nothing with which an attempt at snielde might be made, conducted him to another cell and shanged the death watch. Meanwhile, the condemned man's mother and sister had been apprised of the result. A carriage had been in waiting outside of the residence where they have been stopping, and they were quickly driven to the jail. When they arrived they were informed that they could not see their boy until his cell had been changed, and they were escorted into the jailer's office. There the poor mother, unable to control her emotion, threw herself into ber daughter's arms, burst into tears and moaned pitifully. The young girl's tears mingled

with her mother's. "They will murder my boy, they will murder him! O. God, help my poor boy," sobbed the mother in the agony of her grief, and then she swooned away. The last blighting of her hopes was as terrible as unexpected. She soon recovered consciousness, however, and then, for half an hour, the importunate ladies who had crossed the broad Atlantic in the vain endeavor to save a son and brother from an ignominious death were left alone. By this time Maxwell had been placed in the death cell, where Father Tihan, his father confessor, was awaiting him. The good man talked earnestly to him for several moments, and was successful in inducing. Brooks and her daughter had joined in a request to the sheriff that they be allowed to go behind the bars. The official consulted with jailor Callahan, and the two agreed in the conclusion that the dictates of humanity prompted the granting of the request. At a sign from the sheriff the ladies emerged from the private office, Mrs. Brooks leaning on the arm of deputy Pinkham. Their footsteps faltered as they moved along the corridor. Maxwell was sitting in his cell, talking to one of his guards, as the iron gate clanged open. He heard the soft footfalls of the slippered feet, the rustle of the silken dresses, and turped quickly around. His mother and sister stood before him. He sprang from his seat, and with a bound, despite the deputy's interposition, his arms were around his mother's neck. The lips of the mother and son had met for the first time in many years. For several seconds neither trusted their voices. Maxwell was the first to break the silence, as, with a depth of feeling that seemed impossible in him, he murmured "Mother, mother, mother."

"My son! My son!" responded the parent in agonizing tones, while the sister clang to his shoulders and kissed him again and again. Then. by a mighty effort, the trio controlled their grief and entered the cell, closely followed by he deputy sheriffs. Seats were given them, and the mother opened the conversation by say ing that she had anticipated a different result. She had thought that the efforts of Martin and Fauntieroy would have been successful in at east getting a respite. "If you were in England," she said, with emphasis, "you would reseive justice." The sister spoke in the same strain, and Maxwell nodded assent to all that was said. All three then took turns in denouncing Governor Morehouse, the State of Missouri and the United States, the mother being espesially bitter over what she called the injustice of the American laws. The sheriff came in at this juncture and agreed to let the unfortunate trio have a final interview later in the day. As the ladies were getting ready to leave, Mrs. Brooks asked her son: "Do you desire your father to | street which he has ever since occupied. some in case the Governor will grant a respite for that purpose?"

"Yes, I believe it would do good," was the re-"Then," said the sister, "if the respite is granted, I will cable him in my own name to

They kissed him affectionately. Maxwell returned the salutation, and the ladies withdrew from the cell and left toe building. Maxwell sat for some time with his face buried in his hands. When he lifted it his features had assumed a ghastly, haggard appearance, as though the cold, clammy hand of death was already upon him. But he soon recovered his wonted equanimity, and in reply to a question as to whether he had given up hope, responded promptly in the negative, at the same time handing out a dispatch from his attorneys to the effect that the Governor was considering the question of granting a respite until his father could arrive. "But hope deferred maketh the heart sick," he added, as, turning to guards Collins and McCormick, he proposed a game of draw poker. They were nothing loth to divert his attention from the fate so near, and soon all hands were deeply interested in the game. It continued until dinner time, Maxwell defeating his opponents in every game.

When Maxwell had defeated his opponents four straight games be complained of hunger. A meal of roast beef, chicken, vegetables and coffee was taken into the ceil and was quickly disposed of. Another stroll in the corridor, with the inevitable eigarette, and the condemned man asked for writing materials, which were promptly furnished. He rejected, however, a proffer of pen and inks, and sharpening a half dozen pencils, proceeded to write at a rapid rate. After being thus engaged for half an hour, he was interrupted by the arrival of his mother and sister, and almost at the same moment a dispatch was received from Jefferson City announcing that the Governor had finally refused to grant the day's respite asked for. Both the ladies and Maxwell had evidently nerved themselves for the ordeal, for, although they were closeted for half an hour, no sounds of weeping or sobbing came from behind the closed door of the cell. At the end of that period the door was opened and the ladies emerged. As they crossed the threshold they turned back, and, throwing their arms about his neck, gave him a parting kiss. He returned the salutation, but his eyes were dry, although his frame shook like a man with an attack of ague. As they reached the iron door which would shut him out of sight forever in this life, the mother and sister looked back, and simultaneously burst into tears. Maxwell heard the sobbing, but not a muscle of his face moved, and, turning to the table, he nonchalantly picked up a cigarette, placed it in his mouth and struck a match on the wall. Lawyer Martin, who had just arrived from Jefferson City, was the next visitor, and the two had a long conversation. Maxwell earnestly thanked the counselor for all he had done in his behalf, and bade him good-bye. He did little else than pace up and down his cell until supper time, when he ate rather sparingly of ham, eggs and steak. After the meal he resumed his writing, and in the course of a couple of hours had finished a dozen notes, which were inclosed in neat envelopes and directed. He was still writing at 10 o'clock, when Father Tihen was admitted to the building. Maxwell glanced upward as the man of God entered his cell, and, without a word of greeting, resumed his writing. Another halfhour passed, until, finnally, pushing the paper from him, he rested his elbows on the table, leaned his face on his hands and entered into an earnest conversation with his reverend visitor.

The priest remained with Maxwell for nearly an hour, and was then summoned by Landgraf, the other condemned man, who, during the entire evening, had been sitting in his cell doorway in moody contemplation of the rotunda. Just as soon as the priest had left his cell Maxwell beckoned to the representative of the United Press, whom he had met earlier in the day, and remarked that he was aware that the organization represented the leading journals of his native country and that he would like to send them a dying message. Seating himself at the table and seizing a pile of foolscap he hastily cashed off the

To the People of England: My English countrymen will doubtless remember the great hoasts that have been now, and at all times. made, by the American people in regard to the fair and just way in which they treat all people. I am sat-lafied that you are not acquainted with the unlawful, anjust and unfair way I have been treated. Since accustomed, in England, to see justice administered in the courts, an examination of the record in my case will show that the prosecutors reverted to every unfair means in their power, even to crime itself, for they procured a check to be forged, had the man who presented it arrested and placed in jail. Afterward the prosecution placed him on the witness stand to testify. His evidence was a tissue of lies fact, upon the witness stand he said that he would lie as far as he considered necessary, and the prosecution said, in open const, that he had been paid \$50 for said service. This is one specimen of the boasted American justice. This is only one of the means used by the prosecution, and had I time I could give numbers of them. The trial has been denounced as a travesty and miscarriage of justice by many of the leading lawyers here. We proved that one of the jurors said that he was going on the jury to convict. The British government interfered, and their request for an inquiry was refused by Governor Morehouse on the ground that they had no right to do so, and that they did not really intend to interfere, and upon the facts as to the prejudiced juror being laid before the Governor, he said that facts did not amount to anything. So I am made to suffer the penalty of the law without having a fair trial, as is guaranteed to every one by the State Constitution. The prosecutor stated in the parequest of Great Britain, on the ground that I was an Englishman, and that Great Britain hadn't taken any notice of the United States interfering in the case of

U Donnell, tried at the Central Criminal Court. HUGH M. BROOKS.
CITY JAIL, ST. LOUIS, Midnight, Aug. 9.
Just as the unfortunate man reached the last

line, Father Fisher re-entered the cell and the door was closed for some time. Upon its being reopened the reverend gentleman, who, meanwhile, had perused and approved the document given above, hastily left the building, stopping long enough to say that the condemned man had made his final confession. The nature of this, Father Fihan added, he was not at liberty, under hissolemn vows, to disclose. Once more left alone, save for the death-watch, Maxwell buried himself in the perusal of "Thomas a' Kempis." which he has read and re-read since his incarceration. After he had turned a score of pages, however, a wearied look settled on his face, and he threw it to one side. His next move was to light another cigarette, and, this accomplished, he paced his parrow cell for fifteen minutes. It was now within a few moments of 1 o'clock, and with the remark to the death watch, "I feel sleepy," he divested himself of his outer clothing, retaining his underwear, and threw himself upon the cot. For a few moments he moved wearily from side to side, but within a quarter of an hour he was sound asleep.

A Parailel Case.

Apropos of the request of her Brittannic majesty's government that the execution of the law in the case of the murderer Maxwell be postponed, in order that further inquiry may be made into the evidence of his guilt, the facts are recalled as to Dr. Lamson, the American murderer, who was arraigned for a murder com-mitted in January, 1882. Lamson was tried in the following March and hanged in April. Maxwell murdered Preller in 1885. He was not tried until a year afterward, and since his conviction, over two years ago, all the courts in the land, from the highest to the lowest, have been appealed to in order to save him. More than three years have elapsed since the murder, and still her Majesty's government pleads for more delay. We risk nothing in saying that if Maxwell had been tried in England he would have been hanged within three months of his conviction.

JOHN ROBINSON'S ENERGY.

Dan Rice's Description of the Veteran Circus Proprietor.

Cincinnati Special.
"Uncle" John Robinson, the veteran showman, who died Saturday morning, was in his eighty second year. His three sons, who have succeeded him in the show business, several grandchildren and two or three more distant relatives stood about his bedside as he breathed his last. His maladies were dropsy and cirrhosis of the liver. His vitality was wonderful. On Friday a council of physicians was held, and the advisability of an operation was discussed, but owing to the patient's extreme age none was attempted. John Robinson has been a well-known figure in Cincinnati since men who are now old were boys. He had a powerful frame, stood erect, and was as commanding in speech and manner as in appearance. He died a millionaire. His show was always profitable, and by judicious investments the money which it brought him doub led and quadrupled. It is invested largely in real estate in this city. The pride which he felt in his accumulation of property was always manifested by the same remark. "I have earned," he would say. "a good house for every year I have lived." Fifteen years ago he built Robinson's Opera-house, at Ninth and Plum streets. It was his intention with this house to perpetnate his name in connection with the show business. But the location was not well chosen and only the cheaper class of theatricals has, as a rule, flourished there. "Uncle" John began life on the towpath of a New York canal His pay was \$4 a month. The first circus coming that way he attended, and it interested him beyond measure. He resolved then and there to some day own a circus. This ambition was fulfilled sooner than he had any right to expect. He first visited Cincinnati in 1820. Thirty years later he built the fine mansion on Seventh In 1845, Dan Rice, the showman, joined the Robinson circus at Pittsburg. He has ever since been a close friend of the proprietor. He gives the following account of his old associate: "John was from childhood a strong, self-willed boy, and he was throughout his life of great individuality and force of character. When only a boy he ran away from home and soon joined a circus. He was among the early and successful circus men of the United States. Selfreliant, with indomitable perseverance, like Gen. Jackson he loved his friends and damned his enemies. He was never hypocritical, and ever had his eye to windward and his circus sails spread when the breezes were right to waft him and his show onward. He was a physical monarch, with an intellect which, had it been cultivated in his earlier days, would have placed him upon a level of any of the great men of our time. His generous impulses often prompted him to deeds of charity of which the world knows nothing. He was a legitimate equestrian, but, as a performer, could turn his hand to almost anything in the business. A multitude of people, particularly the negroes of the South. thought him comething superhuman. His specialty was his greet four-horse act, in the character of 'Bottle Imp,' a dashing, dare-devil representation of the reckless rider. His decisions were quickly made, and he never hesitated or retreated. He was the noblest of them all."

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Baldwin University, at Berea, O., has just been given an estate valued at \$80,000. The transfer was made by the widow of the late Lyman Baker, of Berea. In return Mrs. Baker will get au annuity from the trustees of the col-

A Columbus & Eastern passenger train ran into the rear of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley freight at Darlington Thursday, resulting in badly damaging the Columbus & Eastern locomotive and in breaking up several cars of

the freight train. Nobody was hurt. During a saloon brawl at Soho, Penn., last night, Anthony Sheridan was shot and fatally wounded by Thomas Murray. The two men were iron-workers and quarreled because Murray accused Sheridan of having secured his dismissal from Moorhead's iron-works. Murray is in jail.

Thomas M. Haines, the defaulting cashier of the Atjantic & North Carolina railroad, was arrested yesterday at Chicago. The arrest was made upon a telegram received frow Washington Bryan, president of the railroad. It is not known how much Haines took from the company. When arrested he was about to leave for Milwaukee.

A Badge Swingler Comes to Grief. New York, Aug. 9.-Several days ago, Chairman Brice, of the national Democratic campaign committee, received a letter from Postmaster Mills, of Mason, Ill., asking as to the authorization of a certain national badge company, of No. 18 Broadway, this city, to solicit funds for Democratic campaign expenses. The postmaster enclosed a circular from the badge company and an alleged newspaper clipping, showing the necessity of postmasters contributing to be retained in office. Mr. Brice notified Mills that the company was a swindle. Inspector Byrne took up the case and found that there was no badge company at the address given, but that an individual named Joel T. Smith had an office in the building and had a large daily mail. Smith was arrested on Wednesday and confessed. He arrived here recently from Denver and concocted the scheme. He got the address of 480 postmasters and sent out the circular and clippings. He has been quite successful. Smith is about fifty-two years old and married. He was held for examination in police court to-

A Plucky Seven-Year-Old Boy. EVANSVILLE, O., Aug. 9 .- Cressie, the seven year-old son of Austin Coombs, took a revolver from his father's desk yesterday while alone in the house, and while playing with it accidentally discharged it, the ball taking effect in his abdomen. On his mother's return she questioned the boy, who admitted having discharged the revolver, saying nothing of the injury to himself, having been forbidden to touch the revolver. He was chastised, standing the punishment without a whimper. Shortly afterward he slipped away to a room up stairs and changed his clother, the ones he wore being clotted with blood from the pistol wound. Toward noon he began to feel sick, and going to a side room, lay down upon the floor. Upon being called, shortly afterward, to get some wood, he replied that he could not, and that he was sick. His mother, going to hip, noticed for the first time that his clothes were saturated with blood. After an examination she surmised the truth, and upon close questioning the boy admitted that he had shot himself. This was not until some three hours after the accident. The boy at last reports was sinking.

Steamship News. HULL, Aug. 9. - Arrived: Santiago, from New

DOVER, Aug 10 .- Arrived: Amsterdam, for QUEENSTOWS, Aug. 10.-Arrived: Gallia, from New York

York, from Liverpool. NEW YORK, Aug. 9 .- Arrived: Noordland, from Antwerp; Rammonia, from Hamburg. LONDON, Aug. 1. - The steamship Trave, which arrived at Southempton last night, made the trip from Sandy Look to the Needles (Southampsix days and sever hours to Queenstown.

THOUSANDS of sures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Renedy. 50 cents.

THE WATCHERS FOR BLAINE

The Reception Committee and Guests Spend the Day in a Fruitless Wait.

They Go Down the Bay and Put in the Time Listening to Music and Speeches-Steamer Signaled at 1 O'clock This Morning.

The Various Visiting Clubs Tire of Waiting and Unite in a Big Parade.

Michigan Republicans Nominate a State Ticket and Adopt a Platform-Progress of the Campaign in the Hoosier State.

VAIN WAITING.

The Blaine Reception Committee Makes Another Trip Down the Bay. NEW YORK, Aug. 9 .- The ship-news office of the Associated Press at the Battery was thronged to suffocation all this morning. Everybody there had the stereotyped question on the tip of his tongue, "Is the City of New York reported?" The operator in charge was hoarse from answering the question yesterday and this morning, and hung out the following sign: "There is no news of the City of New York."

The steamboat Sam Stoan, with the Republican Club of New York city and their guests, started down the bay again this morning to await the coming of James G. Blaine, on the steamer City of New York. It was announced that the Sloan would start promptly at 7 o'clock, but as the City of New York had not yet been sighted, there was no necessity for sticking strictly to this programme, and it was 7:50 o'clock when the start was made. There were not as many people on board as there were yesterday, but still the boat was comfortably filled. Among those it carried were Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Blaine, jr., Mr. Walker Blaine, Mrs. A. L. Conger, of Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Trautman, Mr. R. C. Kerens and Miss Kittie Kerens, of St. Louis; Wm. Walter Phelps, Murat Halstead, ex-United States District Attorney A. W. Tenney, J. P. Foster, Jerome Deasy, delegate from the Irish Republican Association of California; Gen. Adam E. King, and other representatives of almost very State in the Union. Instead of Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band, there was present the Baltimore Light Infantry Band, who stirred up with lively strains the still drowsy passengers. When the Sloan reached Quarantine Station it was learned that nothing had yet been seen of the City of New York.

Soon after 11 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., the ladies who accompanied them. Walker Blaine, Murat Halstead, and General King, boarded the Chicago delegates' tug and were taken over to Coney Island, opposite which the Sloan lay. Then the Sloan steamed up to quarantine to learn if anything had been heard of the City of New York. At 2 o'clock the Sloan again dropped down through the Narrows and lay to off Coney Island, where those aboard amused themselves. W. W. Johnson, of Baltimore, by general consent, was made master of ceremonies, and after a procession up and down the decks, with songs and band music, he called upon various members of the party for short talks. Mr. A. R. Whitney expressed the firm belief that it was impossible at present to break the solid South; what was wanted was to make the North solid.

C. L. Wilson, of the Young Men's Republican

Club, of Baltimore, responded for the Baltimore delegation. He told of the struggles of Republicans in Maryland, and said that "were it not for Arthur Gorman and Eugene Higgins, they could carry Maryland for the Republicans." Nathaniel Dickey, of Kansas City, was called upon, and he said that although it might be useless to talk of carrying Missouri for the Repubheans, yet light was dawning there. They had a camp in Kansas City from which intelligence was being diffused throughout the State. The issues had been narrowed down to free trade or protection, and she Irish are for protection. Edward Fitzwilliam, of Boston, a delegate of the Workmen's Protective Union, spoke strongly in favor of protection to American industries. He said the English secret service had aided in bringing about the movement in favor of tariff reduction. He said all Irishmen were in favor of protection, and if it could be shown to them that the election of Cleveland meant free trade they would vote the Republican ticket.

A resolution of regret for the death of General Sheridan was adopted, then music by the band, and another procession throughout the boat closed the proceedings, after which the Sloan steamed back to Stapleton. The Baltimore delegation decided to leave for New York, to take part in the evening's procession. They and their band accordingly went

ashore, and with them went a number of members of the Republican Club of New York, who also desired to take part in the procession. Allen Thorndike Rice took William Walter Phelps off in his launch, Daisy, in which Whitelaw Reid was also seated. They cruised about. waiting for the signal of Mr. Blaine's coming. After waiting vainly until 8 P. M. the Sloan steamed back, and will try it again to-morrow.

## The Steamer Sighted.

New York, Aug. 10.-The Inman line steamship City of New York, with Hon. James G. Blaine on board, was sighted southeast of Fire Island at 1:15 A. M.

A Parade Last Night.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9. - The projectors and managers of the demonstration to Mr. Blaine felt that delegations from out of town should not be kept here another day for the parade, and a reviewing stand having been erected at Madison Square, it was to-night fully occupied and the parade took place. If Mr. Blaine arrives tomorrow there is little doubt but that another demonstration will be held tomorrow night. The stand itself was crowded, but the small space set apart for the distinguished guests was kept clear, for, although Mr. Blaine had not arrived, Hon. Levi P. Morton, candidate for the vice-presidency, was there and took the Maine statesman's place. Early in the evening Gen. W. F. Shaffer, who resembles Mr. Blaine to a remarkable degree, came on the stand, and as he stepped forward he was greeted with a wild cheer. As the head of the procession reached the stand Mr. Morton ascended. accompanied by Walker Blaine, T. L. Woodruff. Leonard Hazeltine, General Barnum, Senator Quay, Van Rensselaer Cruger, General John W. Knapp, Bernard Biglin, Police Commissioner McCabe, H. W. Warren, Gen. N. P. Banks, Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, Senators Griswold. Perry H Carson (colored), member of the national committee from the District of Columbia: Colonel Conger, of Ohio; Gen. James W. Chase, of Rhode Island; Gen. D. F. Burke, of the old Irish brigade; Patrick Ford, Austin Ford and Gen. Kirwin As the procession reached the stand and each battalion caught sight of Mr. Morton, loud cheers went up for the candidate for Vice-president, whose presence for the time being dissipated the disappointment caused by Mr. Blaine's non-arrival. The New York Republican Club, headed by Cappa's Band, passed the stand in review and then drew up on the other side of the roadway and halted. The rest of the procession passed, giving a marching salute. There was no speechmaking, and as soon as the procession reached Twenty-third street it disbanded. The absence of Mr. Blaine did not perceptibly affect the number of paraders, nor did the enthusiasm along the line of march seem in any way dampened by the fact that the distinguished states man would not be present to review the men who turned out in such large numbers to do honor to him. A noticeable feature of the parade was the fact that the organizations composing it had seemed to lose sight of the fact that it was intended as a reception solely to Mr. Blaine, and regarded it as both a ratification and reception. The nu-NEW YORK, Aug. 10 .- Arrived: City of New | merous banners carried bore no allusion to him, except in rare instances, and cries of "No. no, except in rare instances, and cries of "No. no. no. no. free wool," "No. no. no. free trade," "Harrison and Morton, too," were heard all along the line. The old cry of "Blaine," "Blaine," "James G. Blaine," was seldom heard. A feature of the paraders was the unanimity with which the national colors were displayed. ton) in seven days and two hours, equivalent to | Flags, badges, banners, hat-bands and in many cases neckties were made conspicuous by the

street, where the majority of the organizations disbanded, crowds thronged the sidewalks, stoops and windows, and other points of vantage.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS. They Nominate a State Ticket and Adopt a

Platform of Principles. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 9 .- The Republican State convention adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, but not half a dozen delegates were to be seen in the Detroit rink at that time. The Tenth and Eleventh Districts were the late ones, and not a member of these delegations had appeared when all the other delegates were in their seats. It was generally understood that the committee on resolutions was in a tangle, and work was held off awaiting their pleasure, another meeting having been called this morning. None of its members were present when, at 10 o'clock, Chairman Watkins called the convention to order. The committee on credentials reported accredited delegates present from all counties except Gogebic and Iron. The committee on permanent organization, reported the names of Hon. G. W. Farr, of Grand Haven, for permanent chairman, and Col. E. M. Irish, of Kalamazoo, for permanent secretary. The permanent officers were escorted to the platform, and Chairmann Farr returned thanks to the convention for the honor conferred upon him. In the meantime the committee on resolutions had come in, but it was understood that the platform would not be introduced until after the nominations had been made. Judge Williams, of Allegan, nominations for Governor being in order, presented the name of Cyrus G. Luce. "The only speech I have to make," he said, "is that he is honest, competent, faithful, and is not afraid of sheep, On motion of a delegate from the Fifth district, the nomination was made unanimous by a rising vote, and three cheers were given. Major Graves, of Lenawee; Williams, of Allegan, and Hubbell, of Houghton, were appointed a com-

mittee to notify Governor Luce and bring him before the convention. James S. McDonald, for Lieutenant-governor; Gil. Rosmun, for Secretary of State; George L. Mattz, for State Treasurer; H. H. Aplin, for Auditor, and Roscoe Dix. State Land Commissioner, all present incumbents of the offices named, were unanimously re-nominated by acclamation, but a ballot was directed for Attorney-general. Dr. McNabb, of Newaygo, placed Hon. Edward F. Edwards, of Newaygo, in

nomination. At this stage of the proceedings Governor Luce came in and was escorted to the piatform by the committee. In a few brief remarks, Governor Luce acknowledged the honor conferred upon him and pledged his best efforts to faithfully discharge the duties as Governor, and vigilantly guard the best interests of the State, if the people should re-elect him.

James McMillan, was also invited to a seat on the platform amid a hearty outburst of applause. Stephen V. Trowbridge was nominated for Attorney-general; Joseph Esterbrook for Superntendent of Public Instruction: Perry F. Power for member of the State Board of Education; Gen. Russell A. Alger and Gen. Isaac Capen were nominated as electors-at-large. J. W. Babcock, chairman of the committee on

resolutions, then read the following resolutions; announcing that they had been adopted by the committee against the protest of the minority. The Republicans of Michigan, in convention assembled, reaffirm their faith and confidence in the principles expressed and the candidates selected by the national Republican party at its recent convention at Chicago. That in Benjamin Harrison we recognize unquestioned integrity, high statesmanship and devoted patriotism, and pledge to him and his distinguished associate our vigorous and exprest support. guished associate our vigorous and earnest support.
We believe in that system of protection which has built and diversified our industries, which has rewarded labor with wages and conditions unequaled elsewhere, and which has made our market the envy of

We arraign and censure President Cleveland and the Democratic party for their bitter and disloyal at tacks upon American industries and labor, especially for their direct and merciless blows aimed at the reat industries of Michigan.

We believe in a reduction of the increasing surplus and national revenues to governmental requirements by an American protective and American system, and not by an English free trade and Democratic system. We cordially indorse the progressive temperance legislation enacted by the last Legislature, and regret that its full fruits were not realized, owing to technical defects in the law held by the Supreme Court to be in conflict with the Constitution. We record ourselves as in favor of the impartial enforcement of the temperance laws of the State, and recommend to the next Legislature the re-enactment of a local option law that shall be free from constitutional

Upon the question of pensions to Union soldiers, their widows, orphans and dependent ones, the Republican party, unlike its great antagonist, is not divided by sectional prejudices. We believe the debt of gratitude we owe to the brave defenders of our na-tional life can only be discharged by extending to them such aid as will bring to them comfort and do honor to a patriotic people.

We believe in such legislation as will impose severe penalties upon all organized trusts and monopolies

that unjustly oppress our citizens. We believe that such laws should be enacted as wil protect our laboring men against the competition of imported Chinese and foreign contract labor, and will also protect them in the preservation of their rights and secure to them safety in their employment. We condemn the Democratic members of Congress from this State for their willing submission to the dictation of Southern Democratic members, and for their unreasonable and disloyal action upon the bill refunding the direct tax, passed by the Senate, which legally and justly would have turned into the State Treasury nearly half a million dollars.

We also arraign the Democratic party for its crimi-nal insincerity in indorsing the Mills bill and nominating candidates who have declared their opposition thereto; its barter and sale of its principles and the name of Democracy to a meaningless fusion for the sake of votes; its indefensible action in keeping Dakota from the sisterhood of States; the scurrilous vetoes of pension bills, its incompetency to reduce the surplus, and for the prostitution of the civil service so soon following the glowing declaration of the

Mr. Miller, of Saginaw, stated that the committee had been unanimous on the report, excepting the plank relating to temperance. Charles J. Osborne, of Marquette, said he had refrained from signing the report because he disapproved the resolution.

S. S. Babcock, of Detroit, said the Republican party could not afford to take a backward step. Col. E. M. Irish,, of Kalamasoo, though in favor of strong temperance measures, did not think it wise to adopt legislation on a subject on which the best lawyers were divided. General Williams, of Alliance, thought the resolution did not fully cover the ground.

Ex-Congressman Hubbell was of the opinion that Republicans could take no backward step.

and asked for a recess to more fully consider the James H. Stone, of Detroit, declared the Republicans were fully committed to local option and a high tax, which policy had been enacted by a Republican Legislature, and had been approved by a Republican Governor. He called attention to the firm Republican position of most of the Northern States, including the action taken by the enthusiastic Republican convention of Indiana yesterday. The motion for a recess was then voted down and the platform adopted, with a majority, ap

sine die, with three cheers for the ticket.

A VALUABLE ACQUISITION. The Hon. Charles Voris and the Good Work He Is Doing in Illinois.

parently, 4 to 1. The convention then adjourned

Special to the Indianapolis Journa. MATTOON, Ills., Aug. 9 .- A largely-attended political meeting was addressed in the operahouse to-night by Hon. Cnas. Voris, of Windsor, who made one of the best speeches that has been delivered here during the campaign. In all past campaigns he has been a Democrat, but now he is strong for Harrison and Morton and Joe, and the way he exposed the civil-service humbug and treats the tariff issue are very effective arguments for the Republican nominees. He is stumping this section generally in the interest of the Republican candidates as a matter of principie, and his truthful arraignment of the Democratic party, which he proves by documentary evidence from Democratic sources, is stronger than any Republican has yet done. In Mr. Voris's home there are so far known to be twenty-seven Democrats pledged to vote for Harrison and protection. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature for three terms, is a very fluent speaker, and makes an address that no Democrat can take offense at nor disprove a single statement.

INDIANA POLITICS.

Another Republican Finds It Necessary to Denounce a Democratic Lie.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Aug. 9.-The confidence in the ticket, and the enthusiasm manifested by the Republicans of the First district of Indiana, in giving the Democrats considerable worry, and they are resorting to their old tricks of lying, in the hope that it will win yotes and victory for their party, but they are not smooth enough to cover their tracks as they proceed in their underhand way. The Courier, a rabid Democratic organ of this city, has been devoting much predominance of the colors red, white and blue.
All along the line of march, from the place of formation, near Central Park, to Twenty-third nounced their faith in the Republican party, and

will hereafter be with the Democratic party. The following was an alleged special to this

paper: TROY, Ind., Aug. 2.—John Jay, of this place, who for many campaigns has been the leader of the Republican Glee Club, expresses his disgust and con-tempt for the Republican platform. He says he don't believe that temperance and free whisky mix; that it is hypocrisy to declare for both, and he will therefore oppose Harrison and Morton. The political skies are very bright.

The gentleman referred to, a prominent citizen of Troy, had his attention called to the article, which had been republished in some of the Democratic papers of the district, immediately answered the lie in the following language, which he requests the Evansville Journal, the Republican organ of the district, to publish: As the above has attained some circulation through the medium of the Evansville Courier, I take this opportunity to declare the statement to be entirely false in every particular. I am entirely sat sfied with the position of the Republican party upon the political is-sues of the day, and hope to show my approval of its past deeds and confidence in its future by casting my vote next November for Harrison and Morton, and

Suits Montgomery County.

protection to American industries. JOHN JAY.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Aug. 9 .- The Republicans of this city and Montgomery county heartily indorse the Republican State ticket and will work for its triumph. The outlook in the county for a Republican victory all along the line was never better. Every man on the ticket from President down to county coroner is a drawing card, and Montgomery county will go Republican by a good majority. The Republicans are thoroughly organized all over the county, and there are Democrats who will cast their first Republican votes this year for Ben Harrison. The colored men of this city are standing firm for the Republican ticket, and the recent colored Democratic pow-wow at Indianapolis had no effect upon them whatever. James T. Johnston, the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, will prove to be more than a match for E. Voorhees Brookshire, the Democratic candidate. Brookshire claims to be a tariff-reformer, and says that "wool is a necessity and sugar a luxury, and if a poor man cannot afford two spoonsful of sugar in a cup of coffee he will have to do with one." By November Mr. Brookshire will probably be "reformed" in regard to his onespoon-of-sugar idea.

Strongest That Could Have Been Made. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Aug. 9 .- The Republicans of this city are, to a man, well pleased with the ticket nominated at Indianapolis yesterday. Robert Berry, Arthur Mayer, Capt. William Thompson, M. A. Patterson, Capt. B. H. Robin-Matt Thompson, L. A. Douglass, C. H. Waldren, John C. Zulauf, Capt. John Hoffman, Col, James Keigwin, Geo. Carr, Ira Dorsey, Adolph Frank, Harry Hamlin, Jacob Loomis, Dr. S. C. Taggart, A. O. Schuler, O. A. Clark, leading Republicans, all express themselves as being highly pleased with the ticket, and believe that it is the strongest that could have been put in the

A Weak Judicial Nomination. Special to the Indianapolis Journal-

DELPHI, Aug. 9 .-- At the judicial convention held at Monticello, yesterday, Alfred Reynolds, of White county, was selected as the Democratic candidate for judge in this district. The name of Charles R. Pollard, who was nominated by President Cleveland for a judgship in Montana Territory, the Senate refusing to confirm him, was mentioned for the place, but White county threatened to bolt his nomination, and his name was withdrawn. The nomination is a weak one, and, although the district is Democratic, the Republicans are sure to elect their

Pleased with the Nominations.

Special to tue indianapolis Journal UNION CITY, Aug. 9.—It is not sufficient to say that the result of the State convention satisfactory to this locality. "With enthusiasm" will better express the manner in which both platform and ticket are received by Republicans here. All say that the work could not have been better done, and it will be the purpose of the party here to show that the ticket cannot be beaten. General Hovey meets every require-ment of the Republicans of Randolph county, while the "Fighting Parson" is, if possible, a

It Cost Him \$30 to Draw the Bet.

Special to the Ludianapolis Journal RUSHVILLE, Aug. 9 .- On the 21st day of July last a prominent Democrat and wealthy farmer came to Rushville, full of confidence in the success of Cleveland, and with a degree of defiance characteristic of the Democratic bluffer, offered to bet \$500 that Grover would carry Indiana. He found his man, and the money was deposited to await the result. To-day he came to the city and offered \$30 for the privilege of drawing the bet, and the proposition was accepted. Doubting Democrats can be provided with names and

Large Meeting at Columbus. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

COLUMBUS, Aug. 9.—The Republicans opened the campaign in this county here to-night. The meeting was held at the court-house, and was attended by a large concourse of enthusiastic people. Mr. M. Hacker delivered the address to the large audience. He discussed the tariff issue and records of the Democratic and Republican parties in a forcible and able manner. The music of the occasion was furnished by the Harrison and Morton glee clubs.

First Voters' Club Special to the Indiapapolis Journal

WABASH, Aug. 9 .- The Republican first voters of North Manchester, this county, have organized a campaign club with a large membership, which is rapidly increasing. A. P. Smith was chosen president; J. B. Watson, vice president; W. L. S. Wood secretary, and Sam A. Noftzger. treasurer. Committees have been appointed and arrangements made to carry on an aggressive campaign. The first voters in this section will prove an important element in the campaign.

Satisfaction in Miami. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, Aug. 9.-Much satisfaction is expressed throughout this city over the nomination of General Hovey and private Chase to the positions at the head of the State ticket, and the assurance is at hand of a magnificent increase of Republican votes this coming November. General Hovey will run as well as Porter would have done. The campaign in this county promises to be one of the hardest fought ever known.

Twelfth District Democrats. KENDALLVILLE, Aug. 9 .-- The Twelfth district Democratic congressional convention met here this morning, and on the fourteenth ballot nominated Judge C. A. O. McClellan, of Auburn, for Congressman.

Another Lie Natled. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In the Indianapolis Sentinel of Aug. 7 I noticed an item from Rochester headed, "Two old soldiers for Cleveland," and then continues to narrate the recent conversion of Charles Foster and Albert McElvaine, of Richland township, Fulton county, to Democracy. Now the Sentinel reporter lied purely and simply when he said these men were formerly Republicans. I know them well, and can truthfully state that they are both Democrats of long standing. The Sentinel speaks of these men as old citizens when the facts will not warrant any such assertion. Albert McElvaire has been a resident of Fulton county about one year, and previous to that time was regarded as a citizen-at large of the United States. Charles Foster has resided here about two years, and has been a Democrat all his life, as any one of his acquaintances can testify. This, however, is about as near the truth as the Sentinel gets in this campaign. That delectable sheet seems to invite untruths for publication by its wholesale system of fabri-A HARRISON WALKER cation.

England's View.

In the contest between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison, however, it is not to Mr. Harrison that this country should wish success, for the question at issue is, broadly speaking, a question of free trade against protection. If Mr. Cleveland should be re-elected the United States tariff will be modified very materially in the direction of free trade, a result which cannot, of course, fail to be beneficial to the trade of other countries, and especially of our own.

Lafayette Coprier. Although Sim Coy is doing service for the State at the penitentlary at Michigan City, as a penalty for the enermous election crimes in which he engaged, it appears that he is still a member of the Indianapolis City Council, and his salary as such officer is regularly drawn by some one in his behalf. This is disgraceful. Coy is an uncommon scoundrel. His criminal conduct was directed against the whole people, and his punishment should be made to consist of



he ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders Sold only in cans ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

something more than mere formal incarceration. If he is allowed to continue a member of the Council during the period of his confinement it will be construed as a personal indorsement by his fellow-townsmen, and his perfunctory detension within the prison walls will hardly form a text for "pointing a moral or adorning a tale." In the whole catalogue of crimes, ballot-box stuffing and tally-sheet forging are fraught with the greatest dangers to the people, and any palliation or extenuation of such offenses is but to encourage men of the Coy and Bernhamer stripe to engage in that kind of rascally business and bring the government just that much nearer mobocracy.

Sheridan's Ride. Congressman McKinley.

He was a fighter. His arrival at Cedar Creek was like the reinforcement of a thousand men. When he rode down the line to show that he was there every man saw fight and victory it his presence. When he ordered them forward they advanced with a feeling of confidence, and they recovered all they had lost and much more; they had won the victory. The popular story of Sheridan's ride is absolutely true. He made the ride, turned back the retreating army and won a victory. I saw him as he rode into the lines, and showed him to General Crook's headquarters. I was placing some artillery in position on the pike when he rode up. He asked me to show him to General Crook. He did not appear excited. I might say he was calm, but there was a tightening of the muscles of the face, and it meant fight. That was a wonderful campaign throughout. It was a series of brilliant movements, marked by energy, courage and victory. He had a wonderful influence over his men. They knew he was a fighter, and they were always ready to follow him, confident

A Life-Long Democrat Can't Stand the Mills Louisville Commercial

The letter given below from a well-known former resident of Louisville will be of interest, and shows the tendency of the well-informed public mind. The letter is as follows: SAN JOSE, Cal., July 25.

Capt. Silas F. Miller, Louisville, Ky .: Dear Sir-Your note of invitation for me to attend meeting of gentlemen to form a "Central Protective Tariff Club" on the 19th lost., was forwarded to me from Louisviile. I am in full and hearty sympathy with the movement, and if I now lived in Louisville would be glad to aid to the extent of my ability. I am now a resident of California, and expect to cast my vote and use my influence in the interest of protecting "American industry." I have been a life-long

Democrat, but cannot longer affiliate with a party

whose aim (as it appears to me) seems inimical to the true interests of the country.

From what I have seen and heard. I entertain no loubt but that California will east her electoral vote for Harrison and Morton. Very respectfully, EDWIN G. HALL.

Sheridan's Autobiography.

Springfield Republican Two days before his death he spent hours upon his couch of pain, correcting proof-speets, and another batch, the last of the book, was sent on Saturday from the publishers. The first volume is printed and is now in the hands of the book-binder, and the second will soon follow it, General Speridan has saved little, if anything from his salary, and was anxions to get this book out, that it might furnish support to his family. He has written a real autobiography. not a military history, and given lively descriptions of his personal adventures, covering with especial detail his early service as Indian fighter and peace-maker on the plains, of which little has ever been told.

Indiana's All Right. Boston Advertiser. The New York World sees great point in the questions, "Wasn't Harrison nominated to carry Indiana? Then what's all this fuse about getting Porter to carry it for him? What's the matter with Indiana Republicans, anyhow?" We should say that Gen. Harrison was nominated to carry Indians, and that he will. The "fuss" about Porter is mainly in Democratic newspapers and Democratic mass-meetings which pass resolutions beseeching him not to run.

Beecher's Farm for Sale.

Boston Herald. The beautiful farm of the late Henry Ward Beecher, at Peekskill, is going to waste, none of his beirs having the means wherewith to carry on fancy farming the way Mr. Beecher used to do. By lecturing and preaching all the year round, Mr. Beecher generally managed to make both ends meet when his crops were all harvested. This farm cost the great preacher about \$300,000, and his executors would like to sell it for \$80,000.

The Valorous Daniel.

Boston Herald (Cleveland.) Senator Dan Voorhees appears to have outdone himself in his opening speech of the campaign in Indiana the other night. He took up General Harrison's grand-daddy and shook the old man just as vigorously as though William Henry Harrison, and not Benjamin Harrison, were running for the presidency in this year of our Lord. The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash ought to be arrested for disturbing the grave of the lamented dead.

Home Issues.

Philadelphia Press Outside of Harrison's candidacy and the national issues, the Republicans of Indiana have strong State issues on which to appeal to the people. The Democratic tally-sheet forgings. mismanagement of the State institutions and the outrageous proceedings in the Legislature in 1887 all constitute an indictment which the Republicans can press home against the Democrate in this campaign.

The Democratic Sleepers. New York Herald (Dem.)

It is proposed that the new edition de luxe of Washington Irving's ingenious tale of Rip Van Winkle, about to be issued for the holidays, be dedicated to the Democratic national committee. This would be a fit and pregnant compliment, blending literature with politics in the happiest manner.

A Long Felt Want,

Philadelphia Times. There is a fortune waiting for the man who invents some system to prevent mistakes in the matter of ownership of the thousands of collars and cuffs handled by the public laundries each

Philadelphia Press. The reception to Mr. Blaine is a personal tribute, but it is also a political demonstration.

It will give a mighty impulse to the Republican cause and the Harrison canvass. Tells Its Own Story.

Personal and Political.

It is a significant fact that no American candidate for the presidency has had as many visitors from among the workingmen as General Harri-

The Place to Find It. Burlington Hawkeye. For full information respecting third-party Prohibition speakers, meetings and expectations

people in many places now take the Democratic Now Is the Best Time for It. Norristown Herald.
With an overflowing treasury there is no reason why one-cent postage should not be

adopted. "AND why do you love Free Trade, Grover C., And why do you love Free Trade!"

"Why, my friends, you remember, made fortunes When they run, in the war, the blockade." -Sherman D. Bichard